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NATE OF THE U. S. FEBRUARY 22, 1831.

SPEECH OF MR. TAZEWELL.

motion to strike out the appropriation
he payment of certain Commissioners
inted by the President to negotiate a
ty with Turkey.

Senate resumed the consideration of
making appropriations for the support
ernment—the question pending being
tion made by Mr. TAZEWELL to strike
e amendments reported by the Com-
of Finance, the following items:

compensation to the Commissioners employ-
egotiating a Treaty with the Sublime Porte.
arles Rhind, an outfit of $4,500, deducting
om whatever sum may have been paid to him
personal expenses: to Charles Rhind, David
, and James Biddle, at the rate of $4,500 per
, for the time that each of them was engaged
said negotiation."
compensation to the Commissioners employ-
a former occasion, for a similar purpose, to
m M. Crane and David Offley, at the rate of
per annum, for the time that each of them
gaged in the said negotiation."

some introductory remarks, Mr. Taze-
oke thus:

een the Ottoman empire and the U. States no
connexion, or diplomatic relation of any kind,
ted, from the hour which gave birth to this
as an independent sovereignty, until the
29. It is true, ineffectual attempts were made
lish such relations and connexions, by both
nses while they presided in our Government.
efferson the elder Adams, although approved
Senate, failed, by reason of the refusal of the
appointed by him to accept his appointment,
subsequent abandonment of this scheme, by
m whom it originated. And the secret of
he late President, to establish such relations,
the advice or knowledge of the Senate, also
r reasons recently disclosed to this body, to
ich not now make any further allusion.—
r may have been the desires of these Presi-
wever, the fact is undoubted, as I have stated
that until the year 1829, there never was any
n or relation between the United States and
ime Porte, more than now exists between
and the empires of China and Japan.
state of things, on the 12th day of Septem-
, and during the recess of the Senate, the
President caused letters patent to be expe-
m the Department of State, signed by his
n hand, and authenticated by the great seal
nited States, whereby he commissioned the
sons named in the amendment proposed by
mittee, to be Commissioners on the part of
d States, and thereby endowed them with
ntiary powers, to negotiate a treaty of com-
d navigation with the Ottoman Porte.
he Senate to bear in mind, that this authori
t conferred upon these persons, by any pri
r or warrant written by a Secretary, and in-
r their own guidance and government mere
hat it purports to be granted by the Chief
te himself, is communicated to them by let-
t, under his own signature, authenticated
reat seal of the United States, addressed to
they might concern, designed to be exhib-
he inspection of a foreign sovereign, and to
nged against similar powers to be granted
others who might equally possess his con-
To whomsoever this seal was shown, it
self. When recognized by any sovereign,
those who bore the commission it authen
to all the rights, privileges, and immunities
to the Ministers of any potentate on earth;
orized them to pledge the faith and honor of
n to the performance of any act within the
the full power it purported to bestow. This
character of the commission granted by the
t, upon the present occasion, a copy of which
on our files.
suance of this commission, and of the instruc-
accompanied it, Mr. Rhind, one of the com-
s, proceeded from N. York (where he then
Constantinople. The other two commission-
already near the scene of action; one of
ng the commander of our squadron in the
nean sea, and the other a commercial agent
nited States, resident at Smyrna. Arrived
antinople, Mr. Rhind exhibited his commis-
he Sultan, was received and accredited as
sentative of the United States, and his pro-
negotiate a treaty was accepted. Other Mi-
clothed with equal authority, were then ap-
by the Turkish monarch, to confer with him
subject. They met, exchanged their pow-
began the business of negotiation. This was
ed by a treaty, which, although it bears date
May, 1830, I will presently show was not
d until several weeks afterwards.
Senate of the United States met on the first
n December, 1829, and continued in session
last Monday (being the 31st day) of May,
During this whole period, no information of
pointments was ever communicated to this
r were they at any time consulted, in any
ever, as to the propriety of instituting this
The message of the President to both Hou-
opening of the present session of Congress,
ing that a treaty had been entered into
Sublime Porte, gave the first intimation to
or, that any negotiation had ever been had
Power.
are the facts existing in this case, as every
of the Senate well knows; and by these facts
questions are presented: Did the President
y authority to institute such an *original* mis
ing the recess, and without the advice and
of the Senate?—And if he did, was it not his
duty, to have nominated to the Senate at
t session, the persons he had so appointed
e recess?
mendment offered by the Committee, pro-
s it does, 'to give "an outfit and salaries" to
commissioners" thus appointed, is a direct af-
to the President's authority so to appoint
an approbation of his course in withhold-
nowledge of their appointments from the Se-
en, the proposition involved in my motion
Senate sanction this usurpation of authori-
has been thus exercised in flagrant deroga-
ir rights? This is the question; and it is in
to seek to hide it from ourselves. A power
exerted by the President, without our ad-
consent; and he now comes here, asking an
tion of money, as the pledge of our acquies-
cence in and approbation of that which he has so done. Ought we to grant the application which has this object? I pray the Senate to consider the matter well, before they agree thus voluntarily and for ever to surrender their highest privilege, conferred upon them by the Constitution for the wisest purposes.

Before I undertake to examine the questions I have stated, let me call the attention of the Senate to the nature and character of what is supposed by some to be the "trifling" power which has been exerted upon this occasion.

If the President alone, without the advice and consent of the Senate, may originate a mission to a State with which we have never before had any political connexion or diplomatic intercourse, all must concede, that he may compound that mission of what materials he may think proper. If he may dispatch one minister, he has the same authority to send three, as he has done, or five, as was done in the negociations at Ghent, or so many more as he may think fit. The same power he possesses to send ministers, he must also possess to accompany them with such and so many secretaries, interpreters, students of languages, and other attaches, as in his discretion he may judge useful to his new legation. And if he may appoint all these, doubtless he may contract with all and each of the members of this newly recruited *Corps Diplomatique*, as to the quantum of the compensation to be paid for their services. Thus he will have an unlimited power to pledge the public revenue to any extent he may choose. We shall then have these strange anomalies in our government, that the President, who cannot touch one cent even of his own salary without the consent of both Houses of Congress, may, nevertheless, by his own act, properly create any charge upon the Treasury in favor of another which he may think proper; and although, as to our long established and approved diplomatic connexions, the President must not enlarge the establishments fixed by Congress, yet as to all *new* relations, his own discretion is the only check upon his own will.

Nor is this all. If the President alone, without the advice and consent of the Senate, may originate a new mission to Turkey, a Power with which the U States never had any political connexion or diplomatic relation, he certainly must have the same authority as to any other State. Then, the moment the Senate adjourns, he may adopt the suggestion of Mr. Rhind, contained in one of the letters now on your table, which has been read, and dispatch a troop of diplomatists to Armenia, and another to Persia, on missions to which I am very confident the Senate would never give their advice or consent. If the matter should end here, although I and the very few others who still think as I do, might regret this unexpected extension of executive patronage, and useless waste of the public treasure, yet it would not be productive probably of much other positive mischief at present. But it might not end here.

Sir, we live in strange times: Revolutions of government, and the dismemberment of empires, events, which formerly were almost of as rare occurrence in the political world, as those terrible convulsions of the natural world, which sometimes have shaken to its centre the globe we inhabit, have of late become quite common incidents. We now feel surprise if our newspapers do not furnish us, daily, with the details of some sanguinary civil conflict, or some new change in long-established governments, or of some division of ancient states and empires. Old dominions are almost hourly tottering to their downfall, and new sovereignties springing from their ruin, are claiming to be recognized as independent members of the great family of Nations. At such a season as this, while the thunder rolls and the lightning gleams in the distance only, it becomes us to look well to the ship in which our all is embarked. Our country expects every man to do his duty; and the first duty she enjoins is a faithful observance of the mandates of her Constitution. If the President alone, without consulting either House of Congress, may institute an original mission to Turkey, so he may to Greece, to Egypt, to Belgium, or to Poland. Now we all know, not only what might be, but certainly would be the result of this. It would be just cause of war; and the United States would at once be involved in that dreadful conflict which seems but to wait the return of spring to deluge Europe once more with blood, and to threaten the repose of all Christendom, perhaps all the world. Here, then, would be another anomaly in our government, for while Congress alone is authorized by the Constitution to declare war, by the mere exercise of this "trifling" power of despatching a Minister to a new state, the President alone would be authorized to bring about that very state of things, which the wise authors of that instrument certainly intended to commit to the discretion of Congress only.

Such is the nature, and such may be the effects, of the "trifling" power, that has been exerted by the President upon this occasion, and which we are now asked to approve, to sanctify, and so to perpetuate in him and his successors. Let me not be told, as has been more than insinuated by some, that this vast power will be lodged in the discretion of the President; and that we should have so much confidence in the wisdom and virtue of this officer, as to believe, that the power will not be abused or exercised indiscreetly. Sir, I never have had, and I never can have, so much confidence in any President, as willingly to confide to his unchecked discretion, any important power, with even a hope that it will not be abused. It is in the nature of man to covet power, and to abuse that which he has, in order to acquire more; and of all forms of government, this elective monarchy of ours, is least calculated to repress this natural proclivity of its temporary chief, especially if he desires to retain his place for another term. Confidence in the discretion of their Executive, has ever been the bane of Republics, from the earliest day; and I speak in the spirit of our own Constitution when I say, that instead of such confidence, it inculcates distrust in every line. Under the influence of this spirit, I denied the claim to this identical power, when it was asserted by the immediate predecessor of the present incumbent of the presidential chair; and under the same influence I now deny it to him. In the discreet exercise of all the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution, he ever has had, and ever shall have, my sincere and cordial support; but whenever he oversteps the limit there prescribed, I will oppose his lawless acts with the same zeal and freedom I have ever heretofore manifested upon other like occasions. Has he done so in the instance before us? This is the question, to which I now invite the attention of the Senate.

Mr. President, whatever may be the opinion of some, as to the inherent powers supposed to be enjoyed by this body, or some other departments of this Government, I think we must all agree, that the Executive has no such inherent and undefined authority. All his powers must be derived under some express grant contained in the Constitution. Inherent power in him, would be but a courtly term to denote prerogative, and the exercise of any ungranted authority by him, is nothing else than mere usurpation. Let us then turn to the charter, and see if that contains the concession of any such power, as has been here exerted.

It is true, that the 1st Section of the 2d Article of the Constitution vests in the President "the Executive power," and equally true, that the power which has been exercised upon this occasion, is properly an Executive power. Therefore, if there was no other provision in the Constitution upon the subject than this, no doubt would exist, that the President was thereby authorized to do that which he has done.—But the Constitution does not stop here. Very soon after this general grant of the Executive power, and in the next section of the same article which contains the grant, the Constitution proceeds to check and restrain the power so granted, by prescribing the manner in which alone the President must exercise it:—Thus, in the 2d paragraph of the 2d Section of this same 2d Article, it declares, that "he shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur:" and then, that "he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court; and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law." Hence it is obvious, that although the Executive power is vested in the President alone, he is expressly inhibited from making treaties, (if indeed that is an executive power) or appointing to any office of the United States, (which certainly is such) without the advice and consent of the Senate. But the officers in question never have been nominated to the Senate, nor has this body advised or consented to their appointment in any way—Therefore, the acts of the President in conferring these appointments without the concurrence of the Senate, can derive no sanction or support from this part of the Constitution.

If this act can be justified at all, its justification must be sought for in the next paragraph of this same section, which declares, that "the President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session." This is the only part of the Constitution, which has affinity to, or connexion with the power in question. Let me then inquire, whether the desired justification can be found here.

The general rule is such, as I have read it from the Constitution, that appointments to office must be made by the President "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Under this rule, the President *alone*, has no more authority to appoint without nominating to the Senate, than the Senate have to advise the appointment of one not nominated by him. The exception to this rule is contained in the clause I have just read. But to bring the case within the purview of this exception, and so to take it out of the operation of the rule, these three things must occur: There must be a *vacancy*—this vacancy must have *happened*—and this happening must have taken place *during the recess of the Senate*. Unless *all* these things concur, the President can find no support for the power he has exercised, in this exception. Now I undertake to shew, that instead of the concurrence of *all* these events, not one of them existed on the 12th day of September, 1829, when these appointments were made by the President alone.

Mr. President, as this Constitution was certainly intended by its authors to be exhibited to the People, to the end that it might be read and understood by them, in order that when understood, if approved, it might be adopted by them, I have ever believed, that the true rule of construing it, was to give to all its familiar terms, their popular signification at the time of its adoption. In that sense, such terms were probably first used; in that sense, they were certainly afterwards understood; and being adopted in that sense, their signification should ever afterwards remain unchanged. If this is not so, then indeed is the Constitution "a mere nose of wax," which may be pressed into any shape, not only by designing and ambitious statesman, but by every driveling philologist or moon-struck metaphysician, who may choose to amuse himself by a dissertation upon the ever-varying meaning of words.

Trying the provision I am now considering by this rule, I ask of every honorable Senator here present, if any doubt ever did exist among the people of the State he represents, as to the meaning of the terms "vacancy in office?" Throughout our whole land, their meaning was and is the same. Every where, and at all times, except in yonder public edifices, they have been considered as denoting an actually existing office, which having been once filled, by some cause has afterwards lost its incumbent, and is so made vacant. The idea of actual vacancy, in mere possible offices, which never had been, and never might be filled, is much too subtle to have been suggested by the wisdom which dictated, and much too refined for the common sense that adopted this Constitution. Original existing vacancy, in non-existing, and merely potential offices, like original sin, is a mystery. Faith in revelation, may oblige us to adopt the belief of the latter, but each surpasses the powers of unaided human reason; and if we yield assent to the former, like good Catholics we must say *Credo quia impossibile est.*

If, however, any doubt could exist as to the meaning of this term "vacancy," when regarded alone, all such doubt must vanish when we examine its context, and consider it in connexion with the other words with which we find it here associated in the Constitution. According to these, it is not every vacancy which the President may fill up without the advice and consent of the Senate, but such vacancies only as "may happen"—and which may happen too "during the recess of the Senate." Now according to the common signification of the term *happen*, it is never applied to denote certain events, but it is applicable to denote such occurrences only as casualty may produce, which are therefore either unforeseen, or if seen, as possible in themselves, are quite uncertain as to the time of their occurrence. We should not speak reverently certainly, should we say, that the sun happens to rise, or that the tides happen to change. There is nothing fortuitous in these events, they are foreseen, foreknown, and must occur, until it pleases Him who has so ordained, to change the order of his own providence. With as little propriety might we say, that our chief-magistracy happens to be elective, or the tenure of our judicial offices happens to be during good behaviour. These things too are pre-ordained, and must exist while the Constitution remains unaltered. Yet we may well say of the death, resignation, removal, or disability of an officer, that it happens; because even where the event is certain, the time of its occurrence is unknown and uncertain.

But if we could refer this term "happen," which denotes casualty only, to the occurrence of events pre-ordained by the Constitution itself, still the happening of such events must take place during the recess of the Senate, to enlarge the general power of the President. Then, if we could adopt as real, this mere vision of existing vacancy in non-existing but possible offices, we should not aid him much by such a subtle refinement. For even if the office always existed potentially, it was always actually vacant until it was once filled; and who can properly affirm of such an original and eternal vacancy, that it happened during the recess of the Senate, rather than during its session. Unless it happened during the recess of the Senate however, the President has no power to fill it up without their advice and consent. * * * * * *

Mr. President, I have now presented to the Senate my views of the constitution, so far as it applies to the matter before us. If I am right in these views, all must agree with me, that the power exercised by the President upon this occasion, was without warrant, and therefore unlawful; that it is a manifest violation of the rights of the Senate; and if the act was done with that view, it is a flagrant usurpation of their constitutional powers. I feel very confident, that no one here will controvert a single position I have stated. I have advanced nothing new, but have merely repeated the arguments which I urged here in 1826, during the discussion of the memorable Panama subject, when this identical question arose, and was fully examined. Upon that occasion, I was met by Senators of great ability, who, instead of controverting this construction of the constitution, sought to avoid it, by relying upon what they called the precedents. The same course may possibly be pursued again. It is proper therefore, that I should present some suggestions to the Senate upon this subject also.

Sir, from the first moment I was capable of forming an opinion for myself upon any political question, until this hour, I have always raised my voice against that sort of argument, which, in a government founded upon a written Constitution, seeks to infer authority for the governors from their own practices. This argument (if indeed it deserves such a name) is not fair; for, while it claims the benefit of all affirmative cases, it allows no weight to those which are negative merely. The omission to exert any power for a century, although opportunities fit and proper for its exercise may have hourly occurred during all that time, weighs not as even the dust in the balance against its actual exertion in a single instance. The argument is dangerous too, in the extreme. The smallest fissure unintentionally made in the Constitution, during the darkest hour of some drowsy midnight session, to let in some pigmy case, too insignificant to attract or to merit attention, by the force of this argument, is soon widened and made a horribly yawning *crevasse*, through which a flood must one day rush in to deluge our fair land. Deeds done in moments of high party excitement, or during the hour of danger to the State, when the safety of the People is the supreme law, by the force of this argument become the parents of similar acts, in other and different times. It was thus the Dictatorship was made perpetual in Rome; and the same means cannot fail, in time, to produce some such calamitous event here. It shall never have any force with me. Thus far and no farther, I am willing to allow any weight to the argument founded upon precedents merely. When any of the provisions of the Constitution are of doubtful import, and questions arising under such provisions have been fully and openly examined, so that the People have had a fair opportunity to understand their bearing and influence, the decision of all such questions, if afterwards acquiesced in, generally, I shall be disposed to respect; not, however, as conferring power, but as simply declaratory of the true construction of an ambiguous part of the Constitution, under which Constitution alone power can ever be properly claimed.

In this case there exists no occasion for these cautions and reservations. During the discussion of the Panama subject, we looked into all the precedents. Every case of any original appointment, made by a President during the recess of the Senate, from the first establishment of this government to that day, was then laid before us, in a document that now remains on our files. Each of these cases was then carefully examined; and it is such an examination which justifies me, I think, in saying, that not one of them can properly be considered as a precedent for that which we are now examining. It is true, that a superficial examination of some of these cases may seem to justify a different opinion. But if any one will take the trouble of tracing such cases to their origin, and will inform himself of the state of things existing at the time of their occurrence, I repeat, that not one of them will be found to apply here. I will not fatigue the Senate by a reference to these cases now: their true character and history was given in debate upon the occasion referred to; and to that debate, now of record in your Register, I refer all those who may feel any wish to consult it. Our journals furnish us, however, with four cases, which have a bearing so direct upon the matter now before us, that I will take the liberty to state them.

The first of these occurred during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, who during the recess of the Senate, undertook to make an original appointment of a Minister to Russia, to which Court we had not before sent any Minister. The nomination of this Minister was afterwards laid before the Senate when they convened, accompanied by a long letter of the President's setting forth the reasons which had induced him to make such an appointment. The Senate considered the subject very maturely it seems, and finally refused to give their consent to the appointment. This scheme was then abandoned; nor was it resumed for many years afterwards, until it was revived by Mr. Madison, acting then by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. I refer to this case, to shew the idea then entertained by the Senate as to their right to be consulted by the President, in all cases wherein it was proposed to establish new diplomatic relations with any nation with which none such had previously existed; and to shew the acquiescence of the Executive in this determination.

The next case occurred in 1814, when, during the recess of the Senate, and "*flagrante bello*," President Madison sent three additional Ministers, to unite in the negotiations at Ghent, with the two others previously appointed by him, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. These appointments were laid before the Senate at their next session, when the exercise of this power by the President, during the recess of the Senate, called forth that able and eloquent Protest against it, which was submitted by Mr. Gore, then a Senator from Massachusetts, and which I read to the Senate when I first addressed them.—It is true, this protest was never acted upon definitively. But we all remember the state of things then existing; and the conduct of the Senate, in avoiding any decision of this matter at that time, manifests most distinctly what was the opinion then entertained. If the majority had even doubted, this Protest would have been rejected at once. But as its adoption would have been highly inexpedient at that crisis in our affairs, and its rejection would have been an abandonment of the constitutional rights of the Senate, they very prudently postponed the consideration of the subject.

Next comes the case of the new Republics in South America. Every body knows what was the state of public sentiment upon this subject. Mr. Monroe, the President, was beset on all sides, and most earnestly importuned to comply with the wishes of these States by sending Ministers to them. But, although desirous to do so, he nevertheless steadily refused, until he had previously submitted the subject to Congress, and had obtained the assent of both Houses. Then, and not until then, did he despatch the Ministers, which were appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Last is the case presented in 1826 by the Panama message. This is of too recent occurrence to require any comment. It will suffice to say, that the resolution then proposed, which was declaratory of the rights of the Senate, and denied the claim of President Adams to the power he therein asserted to be his, was laid upon our table, by the vote of a bare majority of this body. But many of the members of that majority, in whose presence I now speak, declared at the time that they did not doubt the rights of the Senate to be such as was affirmed. As, however, the President, while asserting a contrary power, had expressly waived its exercise, and had submitted his nominations to the Senate for their advice, the question was so reduced (as they thought) to a mere abstraction, which, however proper to be discussed, it was not necessary then to decide.

After that time, no case has occurred within the knowledge of the Senate until the present. For, although Messrs. Crane and Offley, in 1828, received from President Adams a commission similar to this, yet that fact was cautiously concealed from the Senate. These Ministers never reached Constantinople, and their appointment would not probably ever have been brought to light unless it had been found expedient now to refer to it as a precedent to justify what was afterwards done by the present Executive. And here, sir, let me appeal to the candor of all those honorable Senators who thought and acted with me during the Panama discussion, to say, if they had known that President Adams had secretly instituted a mission to Turkey, during the recess of the Senate, would they not have reprobated such an act, in as strong terms at least as any used in relation to his mere claim of such a power in the Panama case, where the exercise of the power asserted was expressly waived by him. For my part, I know I should have done so; and knowing this, I cannot reconcile it to myself to sit silent, when the same act has been done by another President. Whatever changes may have taken place in the Executive, the Constitution remains the same; the rights and duties of the Senate remain the same; and I will always strive to preserve the one and fulfil the other. * * * * * *

The honorable Senator from Illinois says, that in the Panama case, the persons proposed to be dispatched were to be *Public Ministers*; but the persons actually sent in this case, were *Commissioners only*. Does he mean to say, that this mere change of appellation, alters the thing named? The poet would tell him, that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet;" and I am sure he would not agree, that his hat was not one, because many of his townsmen call it a *chapeau*—But see, Mr. President, what a broad gate is here also hoisted, to let in the flood of Executive power and patronage. An act is forbidden when called by its true name, yet change but the name, and the same act at once becomes justifiable and proper. There might be some hope of an end to this, if those who seek to get power in this way, were constrained to tax their own invention for new names to denote old things, for as there must be some limit to human wit, "when the brains were out the thing might die!" Unfortunately, however, the work is already done for them; and a Secretary of State has but to turn to the mere index of his *Code Diplomatique*, and he will there find a long list of the names of public functionaries, who have been employed by different potentates, at various times, which list may serve as a perennial fountain of power.

Let me give an example of the ease with which this work may be done. The Constitution authorizes the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint ambassadors and other public ministers. It is desired however, to appoint such without consulting the Senate, lest they may not be willing to establish any such offices. Turn to the Code, and you may there find, that the ambassador of the Pope is not distinguished *eo nomine*, but is termed a Legate. For as an ambassador represents the person of his master; and as the sanctity and infallibility of his Holiness cannot be represented, he therefore cannot have what is commonly called an ambassador. To shew, however, that this Legate is in very truth the personal representative of his sovereign, he is sometimes styled a Legate *a latere*, that is to say, he is supposed to be taken like our imprudent mother Eve, from the side of his lord and master, and therefore may very properly be identified with him. So, too if the Pope wishes to send a minister plenipotentiary or other negotiator, to any of the Catholic Princes, his beloved children, as it would be quite unseemly for the holy father, (whose wishes must be commands to them,) to send to them any officer, whose very title imports negotiation, his minister upon such occasion is styled Nuncio, a mere messenger, deputed to bear the will of the father to these his dutiful children, which will to be observed needs but to be known. Now, as this Republic is a mere artificial body; and as around and within it there are many who constantly distinguish the President as their 'Great Father,' it would not require much ingenuity to find out some similitude between his office and that of the Pope. Then, as the Constitution says not one word about Legates or Nuncios, all that is necessary to attain the desired end, would be to fill the blank in Commission with such words; when, according to this argument of the Senator from Illinois, the President alone would so acquire power, to do the very act which he is forbidden to do, if this blank was filled by the proper name.

* * * * * * *

My friend from Illinois says, and says very truly, that if the commission granted by the President to these ministers, on the 12th day of September, 1829, was properly granted, it would have continued in full force until the end of the next session of the Senate, that is to say, until the 31st of May 1830; and this without the advice and consent of the Senate.—He then argues, that the treaty was concluded on the 7th of May, 1830, whereupon these ministers became *functi officiis*, ceased to be officers of the government, and *therefore* it would have been quite idle and unnecessary for the President to have nominated them to the Senate.

Now if all this should be granted, it constitutes no justification to the Executive, because it is obviously an *after-thought*, that could not have occurred to them, until long after the last session of the Senate. If Washington and Constantinople, instead of being separated as they are, by two seas, were connected by a railroad, along which the conveyance might be as rapid as between Liverpool and Manchester, the intelligence of any event occurring in the Turkish capital, on the 7th of May, could not be communicated much beyond the Western Islands, by the 31st of that month. Then, the demand is of an impossibility, which would have us suppose, that the Executive knew of the conclusion of this treaty, and *therefore* did not make the nominations of these Ministers to the Senate during their last session. And the question is to be tried, not by the fact, but by their knowledge of it. I pray the Senate to notice the various and contradictory modes resorted to, for enlarging the power of the Executive. If Mr. Rhind had died on the 7th of May, and it had been judged expedient to fill up the vacancy happening by his death, all agree, that the President might properly have done so during the last recess. Because, although this event happened, it could not have been known here during the last session of the Senate. But if Mr. Rhind makes a treaty on the same day, this after-discovered fact although equally unknown to the President when the Senate adjourned, is urged to justify him, for not laying Mr. Rhind's appointment before the Senate at their last session, although this appointment was made *here* (and therefore well known,) eight months before that session terminated.

Is it a fact, however, that this treaty was concluded on the 7th of May? It is true the instrument bears that date; but we all know, that it could not have been then concluded. Because it is absolutely certain, that two of the Commissioners had not then reached Constantinople; and that without their approbation, even the Turkish government would not consent to consider the *project* as a treaty concluded. When then was it concluded? Certainly not so late as the 29th of May. Because, we have on our files a letter of that date, written by one of these Commissioners to another, urging many arguments to induce him to sign it. On the next day, (the 30th,) another

Commissioner writes to the Secretary of State, saying that he had that day signed the treaty; but there is no evidence before the Senate showing when it was signed by his associates.

Suppose, however, that it was signed by all the Commissioners on or before the 30th of May. The instruments were still to be exchanged, before the business of the negotiation could be concluded; and we have the strongest presumptive evidence that this was not done on that day, in the fact apparent upon our own journals, that the 30th of May last was Sunday. Now does any man believe, that these Ministers of a Christian people would have thus publicly profaned the Christian's sabbath, at a Mahometan Court, and under the view of all the Ministers of the Powers of Christendom there convened? I don't put this even upon the ground of their Christian faith, but upon the ground of national pride and national honor, always involved in the conduct of the nation's ministers. My life upon it, there is one of these Commissioners, who would have willingly suffered even impaling, before he would have so degraded himself and his country in the eyes of all Christendom. But if this work was not completed on the 30th May, it could not have been done until the 31st; and on the morning of this day, our journals show that the Senate adjourned. Now, whether the exchange of the treaties (if made on that day,) or the adjournment of the Senate, took place first, is a question which I will leave to be decided by those who can better calculate the difference of longitude, and who may know more of the etiquette of the Turkish Court than I do. This is done the more readily, because I am satisfied that the work was not completed until the 1st of June. For I find a letter of that date addressed to the Secretary of State, enclosing a copy of the treaty, and giving the first intelligence of its conclusion; and I take it for granted, that these Commissioners would have lost no time in communicating to their Government the consummation of this tedious affair.

* * * * *

Mr. President, my strength is almost gone, and your patience must be at least as much exhausted, yet a few words more—I hope they may be the last with which I shall have occasion to trouble you. For many years have I watched the workings of this government, and have seen it steadily advancing to that condition to which our most sagacious statesmen long ago predicted it must one day come. Occasional obstructions to its onward motion, have sometimes cheered me with the hope, that these predictions would not be verified. Nor will I ever part with this hope, while this body remains true to itself, and faithful to the States whose sovereignties are here represented. But what I have seen and heard of late, is not well calculated to cherish hope. The time is not far distant, nay, it is at hand, when the theoretick maxim of the British law, will become a practical rule for the American people. The English jurists tells us, that "the King can do no wrong," and soon may we expect to hear this fiction of the British government, transferred to ours, as a solemn truth affirmed of our President. I wish we may be able to introduce with this principle, the corrective it finds in the government from whence it is borrowed. There, although the King can do no wrong, his ministers are responsible for all the bad advice they give him.

In the instance before us, I am willing to believe, that the President has not knowingly violated the Constitution, or designed to impair the rights of the Senate, or desired to usurp for himself the entire and absolute control over all appointments, although such certainly is the effect of his acts. In the mode in which business of this kind is done, as we all know, many circumstances may have existed, to absolve the President from all design to exert any such power as has been here put in practice, in order to produce such effects. But what must we say of his ministers, the bounden duty of some of whom it is, to present to him the facts as they know them to be. Of his cabinet, four were members of this body during the memorable Panama discussion. One of them, (the Secretary of the Navy) was the mover of the resolution declaratory of our rights, and denying to the President the power then claimed, and here exercised.—Another of them, (the Secretary of State) stood by my side in that debate, the able advocate of those rights, eloquently denouncing the claim of power then preferred, as but a part of a long settled system covertly to increase the influence and patronage of the Executive. And all four united with me in the vote given upon that occasion. Surrounded by such advisers, if no voice was raised to admonish him, if no friendly caution was given to him by any of those whose opinion upon this subject was so well known, and one of whom had in his own office a full representation of all the facts existing in the case, it ought not to be matter of much astonishment, if the President should have regarded it as one of common occurrence; and the omission to lay the appointments before the Senate at their next session, may possibly have been accidental. I know not how this matter stands; but this I know, that if such a representation had ever been made to the Senate, I should never have been heard to censure mere over-sights, or acts of any kind unconsciously done. When honorable Senators, however, instead of excusing, seek to justify what has been done; and this too by such arguments as we have heard, which, if sound must suffice to perpetuate this power, the case assumes a very different aspect indeed. Under this different aspect I have been obliged to consider it.

For thus regarding it, I know well what I am to encounter. I have seen the writing on the wall. I know the finger by which it is inscribed. It needs no Daniel to interpret it. But, sir, it is my consolation to know, that the balance in which I shall be weighed, will never be held by any Executive officer of the Government, be he whom he may. They who sent me here, placed me as a warder on the watch tower, to warn of the approach of danger. I will not play the shepherd's boy, and cry out when there is none. But when the danger stands confessed before me, come it in what "questionable shape" it may, I will do my duty. That duty is now done, sir; to what end the judgment of the Senate will decide.

"*I wont be a Nun!*"—An extract of a letter from Washington, D. C. to the editor of the Episcopal Recorder, in this city, says—"There has been no little excitement in this community within a few days past, arising from the recent elopement of a principal Nun (Sister Gertrude) from the Nunnery in Georgetown. This event occurred on Thursday last. Sister Gertrude was the chief instructress of the academy in the institution, and upon whom its prosperity chiefly depended. The elopement was made in broad daylight, and in disguise, and the unhappy woman found a refuge in the family of Gen. Van Ness, the Mayor of the city, whose lady is first cousin of Sister Gertrude. Hitherto she has resisted all entreaties to return, and will no doubt continue firm in her purpose."—*Phil. Gaz.*

Analysis of a Lady's Tear.—This was really effected by the celebrated Smithson, one of the fellows of the London Royal Society. Nothing, it seems, eluded the grasp of this inquiring man, who not content with operating on the common subjects which nature had placed before him, presumed to approach the fount of beauty itself, wherein to satisfy his curiosity. He had analysed more than a dew-drop--a lady's tear! He caught the pearly treasure as it fell from its source, and, on submitting it to its test, discovered that it contained two separate salts.

Standard.

FROM THE PENDLETON MESSENGER, April 6.

DINNER TO THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Pendleton, March 28th, 1831.

DEAR SIR: A respectable number of your neighbors and friends, who while they regret the events which gave rise to it, are highly gratified at the clear and conclusive vindication lately presented to the people of the United States, of your personal and political integrity, as developed in the recent "correspondence," are desirous of testifying, in a public manner, their regard for your character and services.

The undersigned, a committee on their behalf, are authorized to invite you to a dinner at Mr. William Hubbard's in this village on Friday next.

With high respect, your obedient servants,

F. W. SYMMES,
J. WARLEY,
J. B. FERRELL,
M. C. LIVINGSTON,
S. A. MAVERICK,

Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice President U. S.

MR. CALHOUN'S REPLY.

Fort Hill, 28th March, 1831.

Gentlemen:—I accept with pleasure the invitation, which you have so kindly presented, in the name of my neighbors and friends to partake with them of a public dinner on Friday next.

I am much gratified, that a portion of my constituents, for whom I have so sincere a regard, as I have for my neighbors, should consider my vindication against the unprincipled and artful attempts to destroy my private and public character, "clear and conclusive."

In the various public stations I have occupied, I ever relied for support solely on a faithful discharge of my duty. The manner in which I have been sustained by my constituents on the occasion, to which your note alludes, has confirmed me in the safety of the reliance. The trial was severe, and, I will add, painful; but, if the result shall serve to strengthen, in the public estimation, the side of duty, and weaken the opposite, I shall feel amply indemnified for all the difficulties and dangers to which I have been exposed. Nothing could more certainly add to the duration and success of our political institutions, than a general conviction, that an honest and fearless performance of duty, will ever find a certain refuge, even against the highest power and influence, in the enlightened and virtuous verdict of the people.

With sincere regard, I am, &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

F. W. Symmes, J. Warley, J. B. Ferrell, M. C. Livingston, S. A. Maverick, Esqrs.

Agreeable to the above invitation and acceptance, the company sat down at 3 o'clock to an excellent dinner prepared by Mr. Hubbard. Gen. Joseph N. Whitner presided, and Jesse P. Lewis, Esq. acted as Vice President. We subjoin the regular toasts and all the Volunteers with which we have been furnished. Many gentlemen were present who have not handed in their toasts. We regret that we were not furnished with all.—On no public occasion of a political nature have we ever seen so much unanimity of opinion displayed. In our immediate section we know of no dissentient.

TOASTS.

1. The Constitution of the U. States.—An invaluable legacy; let those to whom it has been bequeathed, watch with lynx-eyed jealousy the smallest attempt at its infraction, and stand up manfully in its defence.

2. The Revolutions of 1776 and of 1801.—Each contributed, but by different means, to elevate the character of our country, and to preserve the rights of man. The actors in both will be held in grateful remembrance.

3. Freedom of Speech—Freedom of Trade—and Freedom of the Press.—These are liberty; when either is infringed, she is curtailed of her privileges.

4. Our Guest and fellow citizen, the Vice President of the United States.—The secret intrigues of cunning aspirants may alenate some; but candor, honesty and talent, must take the station to which they are entitled in the confidence of the great body of the people.

When the repeated plaudits which followed this toast had subsided, the Vice President replied:

I rise, Gentlemen, not to make a speech, but simply to return you my thanks, which I do with the most heartfelt sincerity. On no occasion could the approbation of my fellow citizens be more acceptable than the present, when I have been compelled by the most artful and profligate movements, to appeal to them, as my constituents, in vindication of my character, impeached in the highest quarter, in an important political transaction.—The manner in which I have been sustained in the appeal by the great body of my constituents, and particularly by you, my friends and neighbors, who have the best means of judging my conduct in all of the relations of life, public and private, will ever be remembered by me, with feelings of the most lively pleasure, and profoundest gratitude.

But, if these emotions were to be the only consequences of the incident to which your sentiment relates, however interesting they might be to me individually, to the community they would be of little importance. I trust, however, that such will not be the fact, but that others far more durable and important will follow.

Our Government is founded on the intelligence and virtue of the people.—Without them our free institutions cannot be preserved. One of the severest and most interesting trials to which their virtue and intelligence can be put, is in the case of an humble individual, unsustained, except by the force of truth and justice, coming into conflict with the most popular name, backed by the power and patronage of the Government. How the people have stood this test in the present instance, history will record, and I trust so record, as to impress indelibly, as a great and salutary truth, that with the American people a public servant, honestly discharging his duty, need look to no other protection but the enlightened judgment of the community.

Before I sit down, permit me, Gentlemen, to offer you the following sentiment:

The People of the United States,—when their public servants shall cease to confide in their intelligence and justice, the days of our liberty will have been numbered.

5. The State of South Carolina.—In times of peril she proved her devotion to the Union and the general good; let none say she is recreant to the cause.

6. The Revolutionary spirit in Europe.—A wide field for its operations; success to its efforts, glory, honor, happiness to its achievements.

7. General Lafayette.—The hero of two hemispheres. His virtues shine forth like the sun, to illumine the world.

8. His Excellency James Hamilton, Jun. Governor of the State.—Honest, able and fearless. The important trust has been well confided.

9. The Hon. Warren R. Davis.—Open, able, honest. He deserves the thanks of his constituents for the independent manner in which he represents them.

10. The Union.—May the period be indefinitely postponed when we may be compelled to choose between its dissolution, and submission to a government of unlimited powers.

11. Education.—Its general diffusion, Freedom's best hope; a well informed people can never be slaves.

12. Political honesty and private integrity—

"Be thou chaste as ice, as pure snow,
Thou shalt not escape calumny."

13. The Fair of South Carolina.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Col. F. K. Huger: Our Republican Institutions.—To be preserved, by devotion and disinterestedness; but cankered and undermined, by sordid interest and selfish ambition.

By Col. R. Anderson: The Judges of the Appeal Court of South Carolina, firm and independent.

By Gen. Whitner, (President): A speedy dissolution of any party which will not justify and sustain the vindication of innocence and exposure of intrigue.

By Jesse P. Lewis, Esq. Vice President: Robert Y. Hayne—The able and distinguished advocate of the true American System—Free Trade and unrestricted Industry.

By B. Harsell, Esq: The honest statesman; the unblemished patriot; the exemplary citizen. He who is known in the community where he resides to unite these excellencies of character, cannot stoop to "*Duplicity.*" Like the Sun, his visible brightness may be obscured by clouds immeasureably beneath him; but to those who know the man and the luminary of Heaven, it is unnecessary to prove that both, though hidden from the eyes, are shining beyond these intervening mists in inextinguishable and undiminished lustre.

By Lieut. B. Huger of the U. S. A.: Honest Politicians—

"Men, who make
Envy and crooked malice nourishment,
Dare bite the best.

By Mr. Robert A. Maxwell of Greenville: Our Government.—If it was administered in the purity of its *conception*, there would be no danger to its *offspring*.

By Mr. E. B. Benson: The Virginia Senators.—Honest politicians, breathing the sentiments of that enlightened and patriotic State.

By F. Burt, Esq.: The "Correspondence,"

'Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just,
And naked he though locked up in steel
Whose bosom with injustice is corrupted."

By Col. Goode: General Starling Tucker's late Circular.—Invective so low need not be dreaded.

By Mr. M. C. Livingston: The Districts of Anderson and Pickens—named after two of our Revolutionary Heroes, who fought and bled for our liberty, their present sons are equally willing to bleed for the Constitution.

By Mr. George E. W. Foster: Baylis John Earle, one of the Judges of Courts of Sessions and Common Pleas of this State—his advancement to the Bench, evidence of his worth and of public confidence.

By Mr. Edward Harleston: Political Probity—indigenous in South Carolina and essential to the preservation of our Republican Institutions.

By Mr. Ferrell: Condy Raguet—the honest and lucid expositor of the American System; the zealous defender of the Constitution, and the able and indefatigable supporter of State Rights. "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

By Dr. Evins: The Controversy of our Executive Officers—The barbed dart has missed its object and the envenomed arrow has lost its poison.

By Mr. Thomas J. Pickens: May it ever be the motto of Carolina's sons "to the Constitution in its original purity, we pay a just and willing homage; but to the unauthorized construction of an unprincipled majority, we swear eternal resistance."

By Jacob Warley, Esq.: The memory of a truly honest and fearless politician, William Lowndes.

By Dr. Symmes: The Petition of the Blacksmiths of Philadelphia—It tells more for the intelligence of the mechanics of our country, than the formation of a hundred "working men's" societies.

By Mr. J. L. McCann: George McDuffie.

By S. A. Maverick, Esq.: The health of Colonel Drayton.

By M. Webb, Esq.: James Hamilton, Junior, our commander in chief—his Inaugural Address to the Legislature of South Carolina; true sentiments from the heart of an honest Republican.

By Col. Bonham. The politics of Jefferson—the march must be made on them, that shall save "Liberty, the Constitution, Union."

By Mr. R. M. Cherry: Freedom of speech and freedom of industry, both equally sacred—the chastening hand of justice should fall upon their invaders with equal severity.

By James E. Reese, Esq.: The Federal Constitution—despoiled of its original beauty and just proportions by a forced and fraudulent construction, can only be restored and perpetuated by a triumph of the principles contained in the Exposition and Protest of 1828.

The following was communicated by Col. John E. Colhoun:

State Rights—to threaten is one thing, but to assail is another; strenuously to be maintained, when obviously assailed.

By Col. Grisham: The Hon. John McLean—combining ability with integrity, perseverance and industry. He has shown himself capable of managing the most complicated affairs of our country; may the highest office in the gift of the people be his reward in due time.

By Mr. A. Barr: The Editor of the "Banner of the Constitution," distinguished for independent and republican principles—he merits the approbation and patronage of the Southern States.

By Mr. Dreffsen: The Vice President of the U. States—ambitious only to promote, and to be incorporated with the glory of his country.

By Mr. S. J. Taylor: The Fair—Our solace in distress, and our companion in prosperity.

By Mr. Wentworth: Martin Van Buren—

"Ah that deceit should steal such gentle shapes,
And with a virtuous visor hide deep vices."

By Mr. McCroskey: Col. Francis K. Huger—a true patriot, a warm advocate of Southern rights, our friend and fellow citizen.

By Mr. T. H. Harris: The present Administration—it does not answer the purposes anticipated by its supporters.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

No man of common sense can doubt the object of Mr. Van Buren in desiring the re-election of Gen. Jackson. It cannot be disguised and that President favours the pretensions of his Secretary to the succession, and that their combined influence is to be used to prostrate Mr. Calhoun. The editor of the Telegraph appears to be aware of the artful manner in which the Secretary of State is using the President, and of the effect which his success must have upon the future prospects of Mr. Calhoun; nor can he be so blind as not to see that the re-election of Gen. Jackson kills Mr. Calhoun, politically, forever. The Telegraph and all other prints opposed to the advancement of Mr. Van Buren, will have to array themselves in opposition to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, or be guilty of the folly of assisting to crush themselves. If the Secretary have the art to make his opponents instruments of his elevation, he will well deserve the appellation of the "Great Magician."

The *Albany Argus* discredits the assertion of the National Gazette, that many of those who called the Clay meeting in Philadelphia were orginal Jackson men—because, observes the Argus, it would be "so direct an admission of previous error, that very few will consent to place themselves in any such light before the community." There is no doubt that this consideration acts with great force on most men, and that it does restrain thousands of the original friends of General Jackson from avowing a change of opimon which experience has forced upon them, but which they will bring themselves to reveal only to the ballot box. But it is equally true that there are thousands of others, who, disregarding the pride of opinion, have the independence to acknowledge their disappointment in Gen. Jackson's administration of the Government, and the frankness to confess their error. The Argus deceives itself. In good time the polls will tell a tale of change, which many whose fortunes rose with the delusion and whose hopes hang upon its continuance, already think of with alarm.—*Nat. Int.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The New York *Standard* being an advocate of the Administration and an adherent of the Secretary of State's division of "the Republican party," it is entitled to attention when it speaks of the purposes of the Executive.—We therefore copy the following item from the last number of the Standard, presuming that a paper holding the relation which it does to the Administration, would not lightly hazard such predictions:

"We have little doubt that Mr. Ingham will resign as Secretary of the Treasury, and be succeeded by the Hon. Louis McLane now Minister to England."

The same paper contains also the following:

It is whispered, that at least *one* important United States' Officer in this city, will shortly have leave to retire.

Absence from home must be our excuse for not having earlier contradicted the report to which we gave credit in our paper of the 4th inst., namely, of Mr. Ingham's removal. The fact is certainly not so. The removal of that gentleman (who, we learn is a Calhoun man,) probably was in the contemplation, if not the determination, of the President; and it is equally probable that prudent counsel has admonished him of the impolicy of such a step, *at this time.*—*Norfolk Her.*

The Richmond Enquirer "understands that Mr. Randolph *expects* to set out for St. Petersburg on or *before* the month of June." Motlest doubt is called "the beacon of the wise." This annunciation might be deemed important, if the expectation could be trusted.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court, has declined a public dinner tendered to him by a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, as a mark of their respect for his personal merits and public services. The reply of the Judge to the letter of invitation fills a column of the Philadelphia Sentinel, and concludes as follows:

"In conclusion, permit me to say, that circumstances connected with my official relation to the country, would seem to require, that I should forego the great pleasure which an acceptance of your invitation would afford me. Whilst yielding to this impression, suffer me to offer you my cordial thanks for your kindness, and to observe, that I shall cherish a recollection of your favorable opinion, with a gratification which can only be limited by a conviction that you place too high an estimate on my public services and personal merits."

Le Petit Guerre.—Duff Green accuses Amos Kendall of defrauding the Post Office, by *franking* to the said Duff a letter addressed to him from a third person on private business. Amos retorts upon his accuser, whom he sneeringly calls "*honest Duff,*" by demanding, why, when he discovered the fraud, "he did not march up and pay the 25 cents. Not he, (continues Amos.) He is ready enough to pocket the proceeds of such frauds." A good Jacksonian, a few days ago, to whom we were reciting this case of "*corruption*" in Amos, and its exposure by Duff, involuntarily repeated Fessenden's well known and applicable lines:

"You rogues, you rogues, you're *both* found out,
And we, the people, I've no doubt,
Will put a period to your dashing,
And honest folks will come in fashion."

Discovery!—The jailor in this place, Col. John M. Logan, informed us yesterday, that he had found in possession of a negro slave from Anson county, four keys, two of which were found to belong to the United States' Mail and to open it as easily as the key employed for that purpose in the post office at this place.

The said negro was apprehended and confined to prison here about four months ago; and owing to his dexterity at concealment the keys had never been found in his possession before. He says he bought them, together with two or three locks, from a free colored person living with John Rushall on Round creek, in Anson county. This statement relative to the manner in which he obtained the keys, is thought not to be entitled to credit, as one of the other keys was a large one, with which he had probably opened some person's store house, and purloined the mail keys, and three $5 bills on the Cheraw Bank which were found in his possession at the time of his apprehension.

We think the mail of the United States is very insecure while its keys are carried about over the country in the fobs of runaway negroes; and we take the liberty of suggesting the propriety of *reforming* a few more post masters, if the fault is found to rest with them. But if the searching operation cannot ferret out the secret cause of this *management*, we think it time the *locks* and *keys* were *re-formed*, or some other means adopted of rendering more secure the *business*, the *secrets*, and the *treasure* of the people.—*Greensboro' (N. C.) Patriot.*

It is stated in *Merten's Commercial Report*, that since the 1st October last, there have been shipped from the Port of Petersburg, Va., 12,784 bales of Cotton, 2,928 hogsheads and 10,299 kegs of Tobacco, and 41,772 barrels of Flour.

The following is given in the Cou... Advertiser as an extract of a letter ... intelligent American gentleman, no... ris:

"I know not what to tell you of Europe. ... they mustfight; but there is not a nation ... do it, without running the risk of bankrupt... has half a million of regulars, however, and ... not believe that she will give up Belgium ... a force. Three years ago, I said that Eng... drawing near her end, or rather, near the ... supremacy; and all our people here turned ... noses; but now they all appear to think sl... in a few weeks! My own opinion is unchan...

"Here the aristocrats, under a disguised ... in power; and for a season, they have car... own way. Dread of the old scenes, which ... could have taken place again in France, le... honest people to lend them their support ... have profited by the alarm to check the re... think they must give way to the torrent ... still; or it will sweep away the Citizen King ... his satellites.

"We shall get part of our claims on Fra... or 8,000,000, or, possibly, $10,000,000. ... good Minister."

The correspondent of the London ... Post, writes from Paris under date ... 9, as follows:

"It is surmised that the ancient Archbi... ines (the Abbe de Pradt) is anxious to take ... public affairs from which the restoration of ... bons so long excluded him. A friend of ... and had some gossip with the Abbe, a day ... since. 'Sir,' said the latter, 'there are two ... in Europe which desire war; the rest are all ... nothing more fervently, than peace. First ... longs for war—the whole of Russia. She ... gainst civilized Europe with all the weight ... mass on the one side. On the other side, ... four millions in France who pant for war—b... lions of restless and ambitious men. We ... the remainder of the population, the indust... pulation, that prays for continued peace. Le... that the 28 millions may prove too strong f... nority of the four.' The Abbe is, therefore ... ful in his conversation, if not in his counsel. ... Bernard, the celebrated engineer officer, ... rived from the U. States, where he has been ... since the abdication of Napoleon, one of wh... rite officers he was. It is supposed by some ... was sent for by this Government; his talent... deemed indispensable for the extension and ... the fortifications of the frontier fortresses ... improbably with a view to active service in ... a war. I dined in company with this distin... officer, at a friend's house, a few days since, ... him a man of great information and extr... simplicity of manners. He speaks English ... from his long abode and active service in t... States, where he has rank in the army, and ... employed for many years in superintending ... ning defences for the principal towns and ... the whole of the seaboard, which report ... impregnable to all attacks. One may still ... ardent officer of Napoleon in the sparkling ... veteran when war is talked about, though ... wishes are for peace."

One hundred and fifty soldiers of ... nicipal Guards of Paris were poisoned ... few days since, in their barracks. ... dispersed after dinner to the different ... tres & posts where they were to keep ... but were all seized, about the same ... with such dreadful pains as forced ... discontinue their service. Their ... was beef *a-la-mode* and potatoes with ... is supposed that the vinegar which ... sed to season their potatoes, had ... poisonous by being kept in a copp... They were carried *to different* ... and it is thought that most, if not ... recover.

FROM THE JACKSON (TENNESSEE) STATE...

Col. Crocket's Circular has been ... he has come out "horse, foot and ... against Gen. Jackson's Administrat... sails under an open flag, although he ... a powerful influence, yet it is not bel... can put the Jackson party down in ... trict. The election next August, ... will decide that point.

We, some time ago, received the ... ing communication from a correspon... ticipating his change of politics, but ... lieving that the Colonel had actually ... ver to the enemy, we forebore its pub...

GOING! GOING! GONE!

Strayed or stolen from the Jackson ranks ... Member of Congress, from the Western Dis... med DAVID CROCKETT. Davy is upwar... feet high, erect in his posture, and has a ... tremely red, after taking some spirits. He ... vast bodily powers; great activity, and can ... Ohio, wade the Mississippi, and carry one ... two flat boats upon his back. He can rac... streak of lightning, ride it down a hone... grease his heels, skate down a rainbow, and ... weight in wild cats and panthers. Davy ... bounty in the Western District, enlisted in ... son ranks, and performed prodigies of val... vers engagements, between the Jackson ... Adams boys. He defeated and put to flight ... brated John C. Wright, by comparing him ... key, with spectacles on. He demolished ... Prince, by telling him that the people in the ... District danced all their toe nails off, at ... night frolics; and grinned a panther to death ... ington city, (as he says.)

From the above description, it is presumed ... be known. Some twelve or eighteen mo... it was observed that certain uncircumcised P... to wit: Webster, Barton, and Chilton, whose ... for their political thieveries, were hovering ... upon the out-skirts of the Jackson ranks, ... as it was supposed, to pilfer whatever they ... their hands upon, and steal, take and carry ... aforesaid Davy.

Whether they have succeeded in the ... whether Davy has strayed away of his own ... is yet unknown. The last that has been ... him, he was riding towards Yankee land, ... ken down poney, which he called *Occ...* Occupant is a noble little fellow; he has ma... daring plunges, and would (if he had been ... performed several journies to Congress ... darling animal has been fed upon hopes ... ses, until he is getting lean and gaunt, for ... of more substantial food, for it seems he ex... thing out of Uncle Sam's crib.

Whoever will bring the said Davy back ... and sound, to the Jackson ranks, shall be ... receive a reward therefor fifty copies of ... render to the British, at Detroit; fifty copies ... vernor Strong's proclamation, forbidding ... of Massachusetts to fight for their country; ... five copies of the proceedings of the Hart... vention, and by way of good measure, I ... in a few copies of the Harrisburg letter ... fin Handbills. And if the taker up will bring ... *Occupant*, he shall, in addition to the above ... one hundred newly manufactured blue-light ...

☞ The Jackson Editors throughout the ... are requested to give this an insertion, and ... accounts to Amos Kendall, who is authorized ... them out of the funds Tobias Watkins placed ... the Government. WESTERN DEF...

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1831.

Fairs.—The Ladies' Fair for the benefit of the Charity School, was held at the large room in the Academy buildings on Monday evening last. A very large concourse of visiters attended, and nearly every thing offered by the Society, was sold, realizing for this benevolent Institution, nearly $500.—We ought to have stated before that a Fair was held by a Society composed of a number of very young Ladies, about ten days ago, when about $120 was realized for this and other benevolent purposes.

The anxiety for late European news, increased by the critical state in which things were left by the last accounts, is not yet gratified. We expect that a few days will put us in possession of something decisive.

Joseph A. Hill, Esq. of Wilmington, has declined the nomination of the citizens of Brunswick County, as a candidate for Congress.

Mr. Sheppard, of Stokes, is a candidate for re-election to Congress—without opposition.

It is worthy of remark, that at the dinner to Mr. Calhoun, an interesting account of which will be found in this paper, the President of the U. States was not toasted. In Mr. Calhoun's speech and the Toasts, we have further assurance, if any were needed, that neither Mr. C. nor his friends will give any further support to the Admini-tration.

The Federal Union, published at Milledgeville, Georgia, says, "we feel ourselves fully authorized in saying that Mr. Calhoun will not be a candidate for the Presidency."

In one sense, this formal annunciation *may* be true; that is, the Union *may* be authorized to say that Mr. Calhoun will not offer himself as a candidate for the Presidency. We never expected that he would. But it is not authorized to speak for the large and respectable body of friends to Mr. Calhoun throughout the country. We trust that they will bring Mr. Calhoun fairly before the people as a candidate. As one of his friends, we are willing to abide the issue now; because we have no confidence in the present Executive, or in Mr. Clay; and because we have no expectation that President Jackson can be re-elected, if the tide of popularity continues to set so strongly against him and his Administration as it has done for the last six months. Mr. Van Buren is a weight which can hardly fail to sink him.

Nullification.—The Editor of the Camden Journal mistakes us as asserting a disbelief that Mr. Calhoun was the author of the "Exposition" presented to the Legislature of So. Carolina in 1828. We do not believe any thing about it, for we not only know nothing about its origin, but we never read that Exposition. What we intended to say was, that if Mr. Calhoun did write it, we had confidence enough in his patriotism and good sense, to believe that it could not contain any such monstrous doctrine as that a State could nullify an act of Congress, and yet remain a member of the Union. We should like to see that "Exposition."

We concur entirely with the Journal, that Mr. Calhoun should come out openly and without reserve, (which we are sure he will do if he comes out at all) in explanation of his views upon this subject. He never could be elected President if he entertained such views, and as it has been industriously asserted that he does, we shall be pleased if he will publicly wash his hands of it. But what will be the consequence? He will no sooner come out, than the cry will be raised, that he is seeking a nomination for the Presidency, and he will be abused from one end of the country to the other, for the very act which all now think so necessary and proper.

Further than this, we have only to say to the Journal, that it is never "too soon" to "come out" with a candid avowal of one's sentiments; and that such an avowal can never be a "false move." If it be, we are not ambitious of making any other kind of move.

New Paper.—Thomas W. Gilmer, Esq. formerly Editor of the Charlottesville Advocate, and now a distinguished member of the Virginia Legislature, has issued proposals for publishing a semi-weekly paper in Richmond, Virginia, to be called the Virginia Times.—The Lynchburg Virginian says that Mr. Gilmer is friendly to Mr. Calhoun's election to the Presidency. It will no doubt be one of the ablest newspapers in the Southern States.

We learn from the most unquestionble authority that from SEVENTY FIVE to ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of Gold (the precise quantity not known) were lately found upon a tract of land in Mecklenburg county about twenty miles East of Charlotte, belonging to two gentlemen in Virginia, whose names were not recollected by our informant. Several pieces weighed from EIGHT to TEN POUNDS.

West. Carolinian.

GOLD—*Extraordinary.*—We have substantial foundation for the rumors of the last eight or ten days of the great original deposit of Gold discovered in this county. The account almost exceeds belief, and surpasses any thing of the kind in the history of mining. The land on which the gold was found, about 18 or 20 miles east of this place, was purchased two or three years ago by a Mr. Carlton, from Virginia, for the purpose of mining, who, after spending his time and money for a year or two, relinquished the undertaking as unsuccessful. Lately, however, the work was pursued by others, which has eventuated in the discovery of this extraordinary rich deposit, on the 2d instant. The whole amount of gold obtained is variously stated to be from 75 to 100 pounds, but from the statement of a gentleman who was called upon to make a probable estimate of the weight and value, it is supposed there is at least *one hundred pounds of Gold*, all obtained in *one* day.—The gold was found in a small space, two or three feet below the surface, in grains and masses weighing from ounces and pounds, to pieces of *five, seven and eight* pounds! There was no vein discovered, or sign of any, but the laborers came suddenly upon the whole mass of gold, deposited as it were in a nest, and imbedded in very red clay.

On pursuing the labor of digging during the past week, we understand that no more discoveries have been made,—this rich deposit being entirely isolated, promising no continuance of the extraordinary developement.

The value of the gold, it is estimated, will not come under $20,000, after being separated from all extraneous substances.

Charlotte Journal.

The resolution of Mr. Morehouse against re-chartering the Bank of the United States, passed the Assembly on Saturday afternoon by a vote of 73 to 41.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Evidence of Trade.—The Philadelphia Gazette of Thursday says:—During the last three days, upwards of forty arrivals, have been registered on the Coffee House books from Port Deposit. Most of the vessels thus recorded brought produce from the Susquehannah country. Twenty thousand barrels of Flour have also been received by these arrivals.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, the Grand Jury brought in seven bills of indictment against Edward Smith, charged with robbing the City Bank. He was brought up to the bar for arraignment, but on application by his Counsel, time was allowed him until Saturday next, to plead. He will not be tried this term.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The transportation of merchandise in wagons from Baltimore to the Ohio river is said to be, and no doubt correctly, three cents per pound for the whole distance, which is above sixty-seven dollars for a ton. This high charge, it is stated in the American this morning, "has had the effect, of suspending the transmission of coffee to the West." If the whole distance on the Railroad from Baltimore to the Ohio river should be three hundred and fifty miles—and it will not be more—the cost of transporting a ton will be only twenty-one dollars—*less than one cent* per pound.—*Bal. Gaz.*

This information cannot fail to be acceptable to our friends in the interior. Still more so will be what follows:

Assuming the whole distance from Potomac at Washington to the Ohio river to be, as above estimated, three hundred and fifty miles, the whole cost of transporting a ton of merchandize *upon the Canal* will be less than one-half of the estimated cost of transportation on the Railroad. The Charter forbids the Company from charging a toll higher than at an average rate of two cents per ton per mile; say seven dollars per ton for the 350 miles; and the expenses of a boat carrying fifty tons, including that of the horse or other power employed, would, we believe, be largely estimated, for the distance mentioned, at a dollar per ton, making altogether eight dollars per ton for the cost of transportation. We have mentioned fifty tons for the capacity of the boat; but it is calculated that the Canal is of sufficient dimensions and depth for boats carrying ninety tons.—*Nat. Int.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the members of the Anson Bar, called for the purpose of paying their tribute of respect to the memory of HUGH MENAN, Esq., who died in St. Augustine, on the 16th ult., John Giles, Esq. was called to the Chair, John A. Mac Rae, Esq. was appointed Secretary, and John Beard, Walter F. Leak, George C. Mendenhall and William F. Strange, were appointed a Committee to draft a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting, who reported as follows:

HUGH MENAN, to whose memory we have met to pay the tribute of our respect and friendship, was a native of Ireland. With a soul ennobled by the finest feelings of human nature, and a mind spurning the intolerance which repressed the energies of the proscribed portion of his countrymen, he bid adieu in his youth, to the green fields of his beautiful but "sad and forsaken Erin," and came to enjoy in America, the reality of that rational liberty whose visions had been the delight of his early years.

He brought with him no revenue but a good education and a good name; but these, with the aid of a polite address, and scrupulous and correct deportment, soon procured him many valuable friends. He studied law in Virginia, and for a short time practised there; but in order to enjoy the society of an affectionate brother, his only near kinsman in America, he came in the Fall of 1825, to North Carolina, and after a temporary residence in Salisbury, he settled in Charlotte. He pursued his profession with unremitted fidelity, perseverance and ardour, until the Fall of 1830, when being suddenly and violently attacked by a disease of the lungs, he repaired to Florida with the hope that the kinder skies of the South would restore him to health and usefulness. For a while he seemed to be speedily recovering, and his friends hailed the return of Spring as the season which was to restore him to their society. But alas! how fallacious was their hope! Scarcely had it bloomed when it was blasted by the chilling tidings of his death.

Hugh Menan was possessed of a good understanding, well improved by reading, observation and reflection: he had a fine taste, a sound judgment, inflexible moral principles, much energy of character, and an exalted estimate of the dignity and utility of his profession, qualifications which combined with the virtues of the heart, and much suavity of manner, must have ensured to him success In private life he was courteous, affable, gentle, candid, liberal and generous; never wantonly inflicting pain upon the feelings of others, and never hastily taking offence where it was not clearly premeditated. Such was the lamented object, who, by an inscrutable dispensation of a wise Providence, has been snatched from the world at the moment when his friends began to exult at the full developement of his mental faculties, and when his own bright hopes were about to be realized. Deeply affected by the premature death of our friend,

Resolved, That we will cherish the memory of his virtues among the choicest recollections of our lives.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

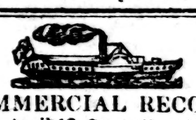
Resolved, That a letter of condolence accompanying these proceedings, be sent to the brother of the deceased.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and sent for publication to the Raleigh, Fayetteville, Salisbury and Charlotte newspapers. JOHN GILES, *Chairman*.

JOHN A. MAC RAE, *Secretary*.

DIED,

At the seat of his uncle Colin McPherson, in this County, on Sunday morning last, in the 32d year of his age, Capt. ALEXANDER BUIE. To those who were acquainted with Capt. Buie, it is unnecessary to say that many amiable qualities bound him to them by the strongest ties. He was Surveyor for this County for several years, and for the last two years a Representative in the House of Commons of the State Legislature from Cumberland County. One of the best evidences of the esteem and respect in which he was held, is the fact that he was twice elected to the Legislature while his political opinions were known to be decidedly opposed to those of a large majority of his constituents. Indeed, in every relation of life, he was worthy of the high respectability to which he had attained.—[*Communicated.*



COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 19, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick, from Wilmington, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., for P. Dailey, H. L. Jones, J. McRae, Wm. L. Hawley, J. Kyle, J. M. Strong, Sam. Ferguson, J. Howell, D Smith, Wm. Cook, C. T. Haigh, J. MacArn, Amos Kimball, and H. G. Nelson, Agent, Fayetteville; J. Murphey, Kyle & Menan, J. J. Reeves, T. L. Cowan, M. Brown, Hacket & Lemly, Austin & Byrnes, Salisbury; Cowan & Foster, Caldcleugh & Dusenberry, Lexington; B. Clemmons, Guilford county; B. Elliott & Co., Randolph county; Elliott & Marsh, Chatham county; C. Chalmers, Chapel Hill; C. C. Covington, Rockingham; Cowan & Jenkins, Wood Grove, Rowan county.

DEPARTED, April 13, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick, for Wilmington.

Also, on the 17th, Henrietta Steam Boat Company's Boats Clarendon and Messenger, for ditto.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to the 15th instant, Brigs Empress from New York, Damon from ditto. Schooners Senator from New York, Acadia from ditto, New York from do., Good Hope from Porto Rico.

CLEARED, Brig Crusader for Boston.

12th Anniversary.

THE FAYETTEVILLE LIGHT ARTILLERY will celebrate their 12th Anniversary on saturday the 23d inst. The members are hereby notified to appear in front of the Post Office at 10 o'clock A. M. in full Summer Uniform, with three rounds ball cartridges. By order of the Captain,

NEILL McNAIR, O. S.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1831.

Bishop Ravenscroft's Works.

SUBSCRIBERS to these Works are requested to call for them at the Observer Office, both volumes having been received.

A few copies for sale at the same place.

April 20.

Paper.

JUST received, for sale at the Observer Office, an additional supply of fine and common Cap and Letter Paper, which will be sold low.

E. J. HALE.

April 20

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly, on every Tuesday Evening.

MERCHANDISE.		*Quan'ty rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market,		lb.	6	7
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	-	gallon	1 40	1 74
Apple	-	do	40	45
Peach	-	do	45	50
Bacon	-	lb	6	7
Beeswax	- -	do	18	20
Butter	-	do	15	20
Bagging	-	yard	13	15
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	12	14
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	10	11
Candles, Mould	-	do	14	
Cotton	-	100lbs	7	8
Corn	-	bushel	85	90
Copperas	-	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel	90	1 00
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel		5 25
Fine	-	do		5
Fish, Herrings	-	do	3	4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	-	do		3 50
Mullet,	-	do		4 25
Feathers	-	lb.	28	30
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	-	do		50
Ginger	-	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 50	
10 by 12	-	do	4 50	
Iron	-	100 lb	4 50	5 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	1 75	
Flotant	-	do		
Lime	-	cask	2	2 50
Lard	- -	lb	7	8
Leather, Skirting	-	do	27	30
Sole	-	do	25	27
Bridle	-	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	-	lb	6	8
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	27	29
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	6	6 50
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel	45	50
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	16	18
Linseed	-	gallon	75	80
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	18	
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7	
Others	-	do	7	
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 40
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	45	50
Rice	- -	100 lb	3	4
Rags	- -	lb	2½	3
Shot	-	Bag	1 50	2
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	9	10
Common	-	do	8	8 25
Loaf and Lump	-	lb	17½	20
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel	60	65
Turks Island,	-	do	70	
St. Ubes, &c.	-			
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	15
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	19
German	-	do	14	17
Salt-petre	-	do	12	18
Tallow	-	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2 25	3 25
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	13	15
Wheat	-	bushel	95	1
Whiskey	-	gallon	40	45
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	-	do	70	80

POSTSCRIPT.

TWENTY-FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Brittania, arrived at New York from Liverpool, brings Liverpool dates to the 20th of March.

Hard fighting in Poland.—A terrible battle was fought near Warsaw on the 25th February, in which the Poles defeated the Russians, with great slaughter. The Russians lost 15,000 killed and wounded, 600 prisoners, and 11 pieces of cannon. The Poles lost about 6000 killed and wounded.

Several battles were fought on days preceding the above, in all of which the Poles had the advantage.

Change of Ministry in France.—The following are the new Ministers; they are said to be in favor of peace.

M Casimer-Perier, Secretary of State for the Interior, and President of the Council of Ministers.

Baron Louis, to be Minister of Finance, in the room of M. Laffitte, whose resignation is accepted.

M. Barthe, to be Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice, and President of the Council of State.

Count de Montalivet, to be Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, in the room of M. Barthe.

Count D'Argout, to be Minister of Commerce and Public Works.

Vice-Admiral De Rigny, to be Minister of Marine, in the room of Count d'Argout.

The King of France has called into active service 80,000 young soldiers, "composing the contingent of 1830."

Reports were in circulation in London that an insurrection had broken out in Valencia, La Mancha, and Cadiz, (Spain.) The Governor of Cadiz had been assassinated. Nothing further respecting the Italian insurrection.

There was very great excitement in London in consequence of Lord John Russell bringing in his motion for Reform. Every avenue to the Parliament House was constantly crowded to hear the debates. There is no doubt of its success, to some extent.

The price of Flour had risen, and Cotton declined, with market flat.

Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to the provisions contained in the conveyances, the Subscribers will sell for the Trustees, at Public Auction, in front of the Town House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 9th day of May next, the following Lots and Parcels of LAND, with the improvements thereon.

A Lot on the West side of Union street, fronting on said street 153 feet, late the property of Charles Chalmers, and now occupied by George McNeill, Esq.

A Lot on the East side of Union Street, immediately opposite the first named Lot, and running to the creek.

An unimproved Lot on Hay Mount, containing one acre, on the West side of Adam Street, opposite the residence of Constant Johnson.

A Lot on the South side of Mason Street, late the property of David Ochiltree, and occupied by Jesse Birdsall.

A Lot with a Bacon Factory thereon, on the North side of Mason Street.

658 acres of Land in the County of Cumberland, on Cape Fear River near Fox's Island, known as the plantation of David Ochiltree.

Terms made known at sale.

For the Trustees.

WILLKINGS & CO. *Auctioneers.*

Fayetteville, April 18, 1831.—24-*ts*

"Away with Melancholy."

No better "recipe" than the following, now offered for the small sum of $10.

			30,000 DOLLARS,
			20,000 DOLLARS,
			10,000 DOLLARS,
			5,000 DOLLARS,
			4,000 DOLLARS,
			2,520 DOLLARS,
6	prizes	of	2,000 DOLLARS,
6	do	of	1,500 DOLLARS,
12	do	of	1,000 DOLLARS,
12	do	of	500 DOLLARS,
30	do	of	200 DOLLARS,

&c. &c. &c.

All to be drawn on Thursday 21st inst. in the city of New York, in the

GREAT NEW YORK LOTTERY, No. 8.

"No time to be lost," in sending your orders, as the drawing will be received the following Sunday.

Tickets $10, *Halves* $5, *Quarters* $2 50.

Orders enclosing cash or prize tickets, by mail, (post paid,) will meet with prompt attention.

Address to

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG, Va.

Make one more trial, the scheme is good and shows for itself. The cash is ready for all prizes as soon as drawn.

All orders received too late for investment in this Lottery, the money will be returned or kept agreeable to order. B. W. HEWSON.

April 15, 1831.

NEW YORK CHEAP WHOLESALE

Cloak, Stock, and Clothing Warehouse—Removed.

THE Subscriber has removed his Establishment from No. 18½, Maiden Lane, to the spacious Store No. 138, Pearl Street, over Messrs. Hyde, Cleveland & Co., where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The style, make and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved, and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last season. He has also on hand, an assortment of low priced Clothing, made in good style, expressly for the Southern and Western trade, that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks, with many other desirable Articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any stock in the City that will be a safer or more desirable purchase. For sale by

F. J. CONANT, No. 138,

Pearl Street, N. York.

TERMS.—Six months, for approved Notes, payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country, eight months for City Acceptances, or five per cent. discount for Cash. In all cases where the time is extended, interest will be charged at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Any Goods purchased at this Establishment that do not suit the market for which they were intended, will be exchanged for others.

April 13, 1831. [23 12t.]

Blanks for sale.

POETRY.

FROM MRS. PARNEY'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

HOME.—*By a Lady of Philadelphia.*

Oh! 'tis sweet to retire from the world and its wiles,
And renounce all life's idle inducements to roam,
To fly from its tumults, to court not its smiles,
And to centre our joys in the circle at home.

To trust but to those who we know are sincere,
And who in our paths never scattered a thorn;
To live but for those who deserve to be dear,
And laugh the vain world and its vot'ries to scorn.

Not forc'd to applaud what our hearts disapprove,
Or venture in whispers alone to condemn;
But to place all our hopes on the few that we love,
And feel we are safe in depending on them.

Not idly to linger till time shall proclaim,
That the search after pleasure must shortly be o'er,
And nothing is left but a weak worn-out frame;
And regret for the days which no power can restore.

But ere the gay summer of youth shall be fled,
To find out the end of existence below,
And while we the sweet tears of gratitude shed
Acknowledge this world hath no more to bestow.

Miseries of a rich man.—Who is dogged in the streets and knocked down at midnight? The rich man. Whose house is broken into at midnight? The rich man's. Who has his pockets cut out, and his coat spoiled in a crowd? The rich man. Who adds to his trouble by every story which he adds to his house? The rich man—for the higher he ascends the colder is the atmosphere. A Bank breaks, and who suffers? The rich stockholder and depositer. War blows his horn, and who trembles? Death approaches, and who fears to look him in the face? Why, the rich man—and yet all the world envies the rich. Depend upon it, the length of your face will always be proportioned to the length of your purse. If you live in a two story house, be thankful, and not covet the loftier mansion of your neighbor. You but dishonor yourself, and insult your destiny, by fretting and repining.—*Bost. Cour.*

☞Notice.

THE Subscribers are this day receiving in part, their Spring supply of *FANCY* and *SEASONABLE*

DRY GOODS,

The whole of which are expected by the next arrivals from New York, having been selected in that city by an experienced judge, they flatter themselves they will be able to offer to the public and the *Town Trade particularly*, articles in their line, on as good terms as can be purchased in this market. Their Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

Fancy and staple Dry Goods,
Fine fur, black & drab Hats,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Choice old Wines, (for family use,) with a general assortment of *GROCERIES*, &c., to which they invite the attention of the public generally.

HORTON & HUTTON.

April 11, 1831. ‖23-tf.

AUCTION & COMMISSION *BUSINESS.*

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831. ‖23‖

☞ The Editor of the Cape Fear Recorder will please publish the above four times.

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20 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
80 bags prime green Coffee,
100 sacks blown Salt,
25 barrels Mackarel. No. 3.
8 barrels large Mullet,
6 half barrels Mackerel, No. 1,
40 half ditto ditto do. 3,
30 kits Mackerel, No. 1 and 2,
15 hhds. Sugar,
20 bbls. ditto.
18 hhds. good W. I. Molasses,
100 best quality Nova Scotia Grindstones,
15 doz. wool Hats,
25 kegs White Lead,
10 boxes window Glass, 8x10 & 10x12
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do Sound do.
1000 lbs. Candles,
400 empty salt Sacks,
6000 lbs prime Bacon,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
4 casks Cheese,
4 casks best quality Rice.

The above goods will be sold at low prices for cash or country produce, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 13, 1831. ‖23tf.‖

Coach, Sign and Ornamental Painting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has established himself at Mr. McLauchlin's Carriage Making Shop, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, with neatness and despatch, and upon reasonable terms.

J. VAN WAGENEN.

Fayetteville, April 13. ‖23-tf.‖

Notice.

THAT a Note of Hand given by me to A. E. Smith on or about the 15th January, 1830, has been paid. In my settlement with him, I neglected to take the Note out of his possession; this, therefore is to caution the public against trading for the above described Note, as I am determined not to pay it again.

WM. HANCOCK.

Moore County, April 2, 1831.

Further Notice.

THE above mentioned Note has been paid to me, and left by William Hancock in my possession by neglect, after it had been fully satisfied, he having made with me several settlements and given his note, I through mistake, disposed of the above note in payment of a judgment illegally recovered against me, and at the time of its disposal, my confusion was such that I was ignorant as to the disposal of it.

A. E. SMITH.

Moore County, April 2, 1831. ‖23 3w.‖

A FINE YOUNG
Milch COW for sale.
Apply at this Office.

April 13, 1831. ‖23tf.

ACADEMY.

MR. TRIPP

HAS the satisfaction to announce that his connexion with Captain Ransom in the Fayetteville Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy will terminate on the last day of April next, and on the Monday following, being the 2d day of May, he will recommence his School, to be conducted, as formerly, under the regulations established by the School Committee of the Town. The plan of education will always be in conformity to the wishes of the parent or guardian, either preparatory, for admission into any class in our universities, for the study of the learned professions, or for any occupation that may be desired.

The rates of tuition are; for Reading, Spelling, and Writing, $3. The same with Arithmetic, $3 50, English Grammar and Geography, $5. Commencement of Latin Language and Algebra, $6 Latin and Greek Languages, Roman Antiquities, Grecian Antiquities, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Philosophy of the Human Mind, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Projections, the use of Globes, Dialling, Chemistry, Botany, Conic Sections, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, &c. $8, per quarter, with a tax of 25 cents on each individual, to defray the expenses of water, firewood, &c. While all diligence will be exerted to facilitate the pupils' progress, no one will be advanced faster than his attainments will justify.

Fayetteville, March 29. ‖21-t1M.‖

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received a part of his elegant Spring and Summer supply of
BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, ITALIAN, SWISS, AND AMERICAN

Fancy Dry Goods.

His selection comprises almost every thing beautiful and fashionable, which could be found in the Northern Cities, and among it several entire new articles for Ladies' Dresses.

He invites his friends and the public to call and examine his Stock, all of which will be sold low, either wholesale or retail.

March 6, 1831. ‖22-tf‖

Notice.

THE Subscribers being desirous of closing their business, offer for sale their entire *STOCK OF GOODS*, consisting in part of the following articles:

2250 bushels Liverpool (ground) Salt,
200 sacks do do.
100 sacks do blown,
500 bushels alum and Sound do.
22 hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico Sugare,
47 hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 lbs. German and blistered Steel,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
2000 lb. sole Leather,
75 sides upper do.
50 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted sizes)
40 barrels Mackerel,
30 bls. Mullet and Herring,
100 bags Shot,
5 bbls. loaf and lump Sugar,
25 kegs white Lead,
1 ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
3 tons hollow Ware and wagon Boxes,
An assortment of Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets and Dry Goods,
Cotton and wool Cards and Paints,
Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

10,000 lbs. prime BACON, cured in Fayetteville.

THOMAS FULLER & CO.

March 16, 1831. ‖19tf.‖

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

Private Boarding.

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

Also, having good Stables, well supplied with Provender, he will accommodate transient persons, who may wish to stop a few days in town.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 27 1830. §99tf§

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of *Horton, Hutton & Co.*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. Horton & Hutton, who are duly authorized to collect and grant discharges for the same.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON,
A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, March 12, 1831. ‖22-3t.‖

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20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf

A General assortment of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Tracts and Sunday School Books, adapted to the use of the Episcopal Church, can be had by applying to the Rev'd. William D. Cairns, Wilmington, General Agent of the Episcopal Bible, Common Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society of North Carolina. *Also*, Bishop Heber's Life—Standard Works, Churchman's Almanac, and all the Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Press.

November 25, 1830. ‖3tf‖

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber has taken the New Store next door to Isham Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where he has just opened a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Crockery Ware.

Among many other articles, he has the following:

Dry Goods,	Salt,	Cot'n Yarn,
Sugar,	Iron,	Hats,
Molasses,	Steel,	Cards, Pow-
Coffee,	Cotton Bagging,	der, & Shot.

All of which will be sold at very low prices, for cash or country produce.

HENRY HORN.

December 23, 1830. 7tf.‖

Removal.

The Subscriber has removed to the store recently occupied by Mr. James Jones, North East Corner of Market Square, where he has for sale,

Cases of men's, women's, & children's Shoes,

Suitable for the country trade. Also,

Cotton and Wool Cards,

From No. 10 to 4, of the best quality. Country merchants are requested to call.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 9, 1831. [epistf‖

Rocky Point for Sale.

The Subscriber will sell that valuable Plantation on which he now resides, situated in the County of New Hanover, on the west side of the North East river, eighteen miles above the town of Wilmington; containing in all, about two thousand acres; the one half of which is of superior quality, and not inferior to any lands in the State, in fertility of soil, and in the quantity of product per acre. The Range is excellent for stock of any description—the facility to market great. There is a creek running out of the North East river, navigable for boats within a few yards of the Barn door, which is distant about one quarter of a mile from the river, and from the mouth of the creek to Wilmington, there is excellent navigation.

This body of land is susceptible of an advantageous partition into two settlements, and presents to purchasers a tempting opportunity of favourable investment. The terms of payment will be accommodating to the purchaser. The well known, and established character of these lands, renders it unnecessary to enlarge thereon. Persons inclined to purchase, are invited to examine the premises; and in my absence, their character can be fully ascertained from Ezekiel Lane, Esq.

For terms of sale, apply to Edward B. Dudley, J. R. London and Owen Holmes, Esquires, in Wilmington.

SAMUEL ASHE.

March 30. ‖21-4w.‖

New Spring and Summer Goods.

P. Dailey,

Is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a full supply of seasonable

Dry Goods,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery, Hats and Shoes,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Sugar and Coffee, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold unusually low, wholesale or retail.

March 6, 1831. ‖22tf.‖

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20 Boxes (2 doz. each,) Brahmin WINE,
100 kegs White Lead,
5 barrels paint Oil,
2 casks London Porter,
7 hhds. brown Sugar,
For sale by JNO. HUSKE.

March 5, 1831. ‖22tf.‖

Claret Wine.

10 Cases superior Claret *WINE*, of the brand St. Julien, just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

April 4, 1831. ‖22-3w.‖

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
Also, 6 saw mill *CRANKS*.

JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES. Inquire at this Office.

December 1, 1830. ‖4tf.‖

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1831.

Randal Duckworth and others, vs. Bryan Boroughs & Daniel McNeill, Executors, &c. } *Petition for the partition of the Estate of Joseph Duckworth, deceased.*

IT appearing to the Court, that some of the Heirs at Law of the deceased, reside out of this State, therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER for six weeks, that the said heirs may have notice to be and appear at our next Court, to be holden on the third Monday in May next, at the Court House in Carthage, and then and there prove to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are Heirs of the said Joseph Duckworth, dec., otherwise they will be excluded, and the Estate divided among those who shall make such proof.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

March 17, 1831. ‖21-6w.‖

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

MEDICAL SPECIFIC

FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A SAFE and efficient remedy for this fatal disease has been discovered by an eminent Botanist and Pulmist of Philadelphia, Professor of Medical Botany, &c. It has effected several wonderful cures, and already cured or relieved nearly 700 persons from Boston to New Orleans. *It is a mild, fragrant, and palatable remedy, purely vegetable*, which some patients become quite fond of; it is calculated for this disease only, but susceptible of many preparations and modifications to suit (and apply to) all the various cases. It is called the PULMEL; with it are prepared a Sirup for common use, and a Balsam for inhalation. A pamphlet on the Pulmel is given gratis. A work called the *Pulmist*, or *Art to cure the Consumption*, has been published as a guide. Dr. RAFINESQUE, the proprietor, practices exclusively as a Pulmist in diseases of the lungs, and is very successful. He sends ample consultations on specific cases to any part of the United States, and has thus cured many at a distance. Consultation alone $10, with the work and all the Pulmel needful for a complete cure $25, will be sent any where on demand, and a remittance. Apply at the office of this paper for further information, and this Medicine.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

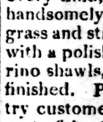
I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our cusotmers.

Also,

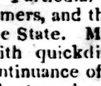


An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.

☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.



New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas,

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town.

ALSO,

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.

N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL & CO.

November 18. §2tf§

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10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68tf.

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quickdispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

HENRY ERAMBERT, Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia,)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber has received a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. §98tf.§

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1831.

William W. Morgan and Wife vs. Anderson B. Smith and others, Heirs of George Moore, dec'd. } *Petition for the partition of the Estate of George Moore, deceased.*

IT appearing to the Court, that William Moore, one of the Heirs of said deceased, resides out of this State—it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, printed in Fayetteville, that the said William Moore may have notice to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in May next, and then and there answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to him and heard exparte.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

March 17, 1831. ‖21 6w‖

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for 5 Shares of Stock standing originally in the name of Colin Shaw, the original certificate No. 1578, dated December 28th 1820, having been lost.

W. B. WRIGHT, *Ex'r*
of Colin Shaw, dec'd.

Jan. 20, 1831.—11-3m

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

Lafayette Hot

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROL

Richard Cochr

HAS taken the above S
cently occupied by Mr. Wm. T
respectfully solicits a share of p
tronage; the conducting of this
ment is placed under the superintendance
troul of his

Father and Mother,

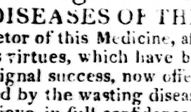
Who will endeavor to give general satisfac
Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and
nished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate up
rious inducements which this House presen
vellers, or to make a profession of extraord
rit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* w
to be retired, there is a House detached
Hotel, not far from the seat of business and
ous to the Court House, which affords com
and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to th
ses, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furn
short notice.

July 31.



General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Offic
at the above Hotel, which the following
arrive at and depart from, *by order of the P*
Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston,
and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday,
day and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday a
day.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, W
and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and
Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesboro
arrives on Thursday and departs on Satur
Passengers are certain of securing seats
the above Stages, and receiving correct inf
as to the several routes. R. COCHR

☞As statements have been made, and are
calculated to deceive and mislead the Pub
Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of th
Hotel, with the consent and approbation o
prietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the
ing certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your
this date, and have in reply to say, that we
the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office,
to our letter to you of the 1st August, 18
C. & P. MALL

Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and T
March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorise
Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMA
Proprietors Raleigh and Peters
R. W. LA
Proprietor Wilmingt
D. A. D
Agent Weste

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

To the Afflicted

Hadlock's Vegetable Pow
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LU

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after
trials of its virtues, which have been
with the most signal success, now offers it
who are afflicted by the wasting diseases
designed to relieve, in full confidence that
found efficacious, particularly if taken in the
stages of those diseases. For two years
Medicine has been prepared in the form of
der, and taken as an infusion, with the most h
cess. Among its most prominent qualities th
ing may be mentioned, as entitled to particu
sideration. It promotes that gentle perspirati
is deemed healthy, and checks those sweat
are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chr
fections, and congestion of the lungs, by givi
to the languid circulation. It assauges co
promotes a free and mild expectoration. It
pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic
cult respiration. It corrects obstinate cos
and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and
state. Thus, it is found, that those painful sym
which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield
powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted
that it restores the patient to that bodily
which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if
its natural operation, would very speedily de
Certificates respecting the virtues of this m
will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bo
$9 per dozen.

JAMES HADL

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from
York with a splendid assortment of Sea
Fancy

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country
duce, at his Store, South East corner of M
Square.

SAMUEL FERGUS

Fayetteville, April 29. 75

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,

47 Hhds. Sugar,
40 boxes do.
190 bags Coffee,
100 hhds. Molasses,
18000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
250 doz. Carolina Hoes, assorted, from
to No. 3.
20 doz. corn Scythes,
20 casks and crates Crockery,
For sale by

HALL & JOHNS

March 17, 1831. ‖19tf.‖

Just Received,

AND for sale by the Subscriber, on account
Bible, Common Prayer, Tract, and Mis
Society of North Carolina, volume second of t
Works of the late Rt. Rev. John Stark
venscroft, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant E
pal Church in North Carolina.

ALSO,

A few well executed ENGRAVINGS of the
thor.
Life of Bishop Heber.
An assortment of Bibles, Testaments
Common Prayer Books.
The Churchman's Almanack for 183

E. J. HALE

Fayetteville, January 13.

Fine Paper.

JUST received, for sale at the Observer O
Fine vellum Foolscap,
Superfine extra laid Post,
Do. do. vellum Post,
A further supply of low priced paper expe
soon.

E. J. HALE